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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 196

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIAL URGES REUNIFICATION OF KOREA

OW031848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (XINHUA)--Reunification of Korea should be carried out through the formation of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. This is of vital importance to keeping the country from permanent division, NODONG SINMUN said in an editorial today.

The editorial is dedicated to the world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which took place in Algiers from March 26 to 28. It stresses that the conference was an encouragement to the Korean people in both the North and the South, and a blow to the splittists at home and abroad.

Condemning the United States for splitting the country for 36 years, the editorial says: "The U.S. activities in creating 'two Koreas' constitute the basic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country." It demands that the United States stop interfering in Korea's internal affairs. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. goes against the desire of the Korean people for peaceful reunification and against the times.

The editorial also denounces the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique of South Korea. National reconciliation and unity, and peaceful reunification of the country are inconceivable when democracy is completely strangled in South Korea.

It calls on the world's people to continue their vigorous support for the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING MEETING MARKS ATATURK CENTENARY

OW191601 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA)--More than 200 people gathered here this afternoon to mark the centenary of the birth of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, renowned revolutionary and founder of the Republic of Turkey. Kemal is known in China as a great democratic revolutionary, the equal of China's Sun Yat-sen.

UNESCO, in a recent resolution, proclaimed 1981 as the year of Ataturk.

Chu Tunan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said today's meeting was to "express our respect and kind remembrance for Kemal, the father of the Turkish Republic."

He said the Turkish revolution led by Kemal "served as great encouragement to the Chinese people, who were engaged in revolutionary struggle, and to the people of other colonial and semi-colonial countries in their struggle for national liberation."

He said both China and Turkey belong to the Third World. "In the past we shared similar suffering. Today we are confronted with the common task of safeguarding world peace and building our own countries. In this common struggle we are confident the Chinese and Turkish people will develop friendship, strengthen cooperation and support each other in achieving new victories."

Turkish Ambassador to China Necdet Tezel recounted the contributions Kemal made to Turkey's national independence and social progress.

Zhu Kerou, associate research fellow of the Institute of World History under the Academy of Social Sciences, gave a detailed account of Kemal's life.

Among those attending was Turkish Minister of Commerce Kemal Canturk.

At the end of the meeting, a Turkish documentary film, Ataturk, and a Chinese feature film were shown.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' CORRESPONDENT ON JAPAN-EUROPE AUTO ISSUE

OW130304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 13 May 81

[Report by Yang Yuanhua: "Round-up: New Storm in Japan-Europe Car Trade"]

[Text] Brussels, May 12 (XINHUA)--Japan's promise to limit its car exports to the United States in the next three years has touched off strong reactions in Europe.

The Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC) issued a statement immediately after this was made known, urging the United States and Japan "to take into full account the interests of Europe." Many European car manufacturers called for a similar agreement with Japan.

Over the past years, European car manufacturers have been worried about the influx of Japanese cars. What makes the matter worse is that since last year, Europe's car industry has been hit not only by economic stagnation but also by higher oil prices. Many car manufacturers strongly advocated curbing car imports from Japan.

However, the European countries have not reached a unified stance on the issue. Some countries put a ceiling on car imports from Japan, others impose higher taxes and still others simply continue an open policy.

The Japanese-American agreement has made the West European countries feel more urgently than ever the need to limit car imports from Japan; they fear that Japan would make up for the losses from shrinking sales in the U.S. market at the expense of Western Europe.

The auto industry has been a motive force behind the rapid post-war economic development of Western Europe. In the decade from 1963 to 1973, Western Europe's car sales registered a yearly increase of 6.5 per cent and hit an all-time high of 11.5 million cars in 1979, leading all other countries in the world.

But the boom did not last long and the car industry has begun to decline by a big margin since last summer. In the case of Britain, production dropped by 17 per cent in the whole of last year, while in West Germany it dropped 8.4 per cent and in France 7.5 per cent.

Car sales of various European countries have also shrunked as a result of declining purchasing power, however, Japan's car exports to Europe in the same period have increased by 30 per cent to an all-time high of 740,000 units. Japanese cars shared 7 per cent of the European markets in 1979. The figure rose to 10.3 per cent in 1980.

Since the beginning of last year, there have been no signs of a picking up of Europe's car production, while Japan keeps on sending more and more cars to Europe.

In the first quarter of this year, Japan exported to the EEC countries 240,000 cars, 18 per cent more than the same period of last year. Japanese cars are selling well in West Germany. In the first quarter of this year the share of the Japanese cars in the West German market was 48.6 per cent more than in the same period of last year.

In face of the influx of Japanese cars, West European car manufacturers have repeatedly demanded that Japan make compromise and voluntarily place restrictions on its car exports. But, Japan has not budged.

Madame Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament of the EEC, warned Japan on April 29 while visiting Tokyo that Europe had to take action against the innudation of Japanese products. She even threatened to end free trade with Japan.

The European Parliament and the EEC's Commission have also requested Japan to restrict its car exports to Western Europe. Their foreign ministers will further coordinate their position on the matter at a meeting scheduled for May 18 in preparation for negotiations with Japan.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN PARTY LECTURERS ENTERTAINED--Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)--Zhu Muzhi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, talked with Mircea Musat and Toma Constantin, lecturers from the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Later, Zhu Muzhi gave a dinner in their honor. The lecturers arrived May 4 at the invitation of the Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee. While in Beijing, they lectured at the party school of the C.P.C. Central Committee on the history of the Romanian Communist Party and the basic objectives and guiding policies for socio-economic development during the 1981-1985 five-year plan of Romania. The Romanians also lectured in Chengdu, Chongqing and Xi'an. [Text] [OW181537 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 18 May 81]

DONATION TO BURMESE FIRE VICTIMS--Rangoon, May 28 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yanzhong handed to President of the Burma Red Cross Society U Kyi today a message of sympathy and a donation worth 10,000 RMB from the Chinese Red Cross Society for Taungdwingyi and Mandalay fire victims. In the message, the Chinese Red Cross Society expressed deep concern over the great loss caused by the fire in Taungdwingyi and Mandalay, and expressed sincere sympathy for the fire victims. A big fire in central Burmese city of Mandalay on the night of May 10 killed eight people, destroyed some 6,000 buildings and turned 35,000 people homeless. Another fire in Taungdwingyi in April nearly wiped out this ancient city completely. [Text] [OW290738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 29 May 81]

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PARTY AND STATE

RESPECT FOR ROLE, WORK OF IDEOLOGICAL POLITICAL CADRES URGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Wang Yuebao [3769 2588 1405] and Ding Hongzhang [0002 3163 3864]:
"Do Not Scorn the Ideological-Political Cadres"]

[Text] When discussing the ideological-political cadres, some people often refer to them as the "all-purpose balm," while the ideological-political cadres also at times mock themselves as such, feeling their own work inferior, as if the "all-purpose balm" were a useless thing and the ideological-political cadres useless material. This is most unfair.

The party's cause is the people's cause. Only when the broad masses fully understand its great significance and clarify their goal of struggle will they take conscious action, form a tremendous force and create dazzling achievements. The responsibility of the ideological-political workers is to propagandize the revolutionary truths and the party's policies to the masses, rally, mobilize and organize them, and unite them under the party's banner to struggle for the common goal. Whether in the period of the democratic revolution or in that of the socialist construction, our party relies on vigorous ideological-political work to rally and organize the masses of all strata, surmount all kinds of difficulties and tortuosities, overcome enemies at home and abroad, and win victories one after another. We only need to review our history to find that we have no reason to abandon ideological-political work, and even less reason to feel embarrassed for performing such work. Lenin once highly affirmed the role of the ideological-political worker: Without the military commissar (i.e., political commissar), we would have no Red Army. In terms of today, we may say that, without a large group of skillful ideological-political work talents, we will have no socialist modernization. Therefore, each and every ideological-political cadre must feel the importance of his responsibility and the honor of his work.

Comparing the ideological-political cadres to the "all-purpose balm" is not appropriate. While the cheap and convenient "all-purpose balm" has many uses, it is only for such minor ailments and calamities as common colds, headache and mosquito and insect bites, but the ideological-political workers shoulder the great mission of administering the party and the state. The

difference between the two is like heaven and earth. Conscientiously speaking, ideological-political work is not something easily accomplished. While not directly creating material wealth like scientific research and technical work, ideological-political work is an indispensable guarantee for all other items of work. As stated by Marx, while the weapon of criticism cannot replace criticism by weapon and material force can only be destroyed by material force, theory, once mastered by the masses, will also turn into a material force. Even ideological-political work itself is also a science. Without extensive knowledge, relatively high theoretical level, rich experience and superior technique, it cannot be performed proficiently. Some people compare the ideological-political worker to "an engineer molding man's soul." It is an apt comparison. Our party in the past trained and tempered a large group of skillful ideological-political workers, but superior talents in this field are still too few.

The fact that some people despise ideological-political workers is not a defect of ideological-political work itself, but a result of the destruction suffered by it. For a long time, due to the erroneous "leftwing" ideological influence, some people were accustomed to solving the ideological issues within the people by "taking the class struggle as the key link," thereby greatly lowering the prestige of ideological-political work. People feel that ideological-political workers specialize in launching movements and punishing people and that, since movements are no longer launched, ideological-political work is now unessential. We are now at a great historical turning point. To build our country into a modern socialist power with a high degree of material civilization and a high degree of spiritual civilization, we must have powerful ideological-political work adapted to the need of the era. Therefore, while we must, on the one hand, improve our understanding of ideological-political work, we must, on the other hand, cast off the "leftwing" fetters and develop the superior tradition of the party's ideological-political work, activate the positivity of the masses inside and outside the party, and fully develop their intelligence and talents. These constitute the sacred functions of each and every ideological-political cadre. As long as we adhere to the party's lines and policies, develop the spirit of seeking the truth from the facts and apply the scientific work method, it is completely feasible for us to perform ideological-political work successfully. According to an ancient saying, "the peach and plum trees say nothing, but a path forms naturally below them." The quality of ideological-political work depends not on hollow words, but on our ideological-political cadres who concretely perform their work and sincerely help the masses solve their practical problems. By doing so, people will naturally respect the ideological-political cadres.

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PARTY AND STATE

UPHOLD PARTY DISCIPLINE, IMPROVE PARTY STYLE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Hebei People's Broadcasting Station reporter and staff reporter]

[Text] At its second full session held recently in Shijiazhuang, the Committee for Inspection of Discipline of the provincial party committee communicated and studied the spirit of the third full session of the Commission for Inspection of Discipline and arranged for its implementation in our province.

In addition to the 33 members of the Discipline Inspection Committee, the meeting was attended by the full-time secretaries or assistant secretaries of the discipline inspection committees of the various prefectural and municipal party committees under the direct jurisdiction of the provincial party committee and the responsible comrades of the discipline inspection committees and groups of the various departments and bureaus under the direct jurisdiction of the province and of the North China Oil Field.

Comrade Jin Ming (6855 2494), first secretary of the provincial party committee, made a statement. He emphatically pointed out that we must reinforce the organizational and disciplinary essences of the party, observe the four basic principles, adhere to the party's political and ideological lines, improve its style and uphold its discipline. They are not only crucial to the party's further economic readjustment and further political stabilization, but are linked with the life or death of the party. He demanded that the party committees and the committees for inspection of discipline of all levels conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the third full session of the Commission for Inspection of Discipline, that the leading cadres of the party committees of all levels take the lead to improve the party style, that they strengthen the leadership and make scheduled examinations of the condition of the party style, and that they vigorously support the work on inspection of discipline so that the discipline inspection committees will produce a greater effect in improving the party style and enforcing the party discipline.

The meeting found that our province made apparent achievements in the work on inspection of discipline in the past. The inspection structures of the various

levels were gradually created and made sound, large amounts of work were done in implementing the "Guiding Principles," investigating and handling cases and solving the issues left down in history, the party style made an apparent improvement and a healthy atmosphere prevailed more and more.

The meeting studied and decided on the focal points of the party's discipline inspection work for this year. Currently, the unhealthy tendency in the party is manifested mainly in three aspects. The first aspect concerns upholding the four basic principles and implementing the party's lines and policies. The meeting pointed out that some comrades, influenced by the "leftwing" ideology, feel doubtful of the party's lines and policies formulated since the Third Plenary Session and have even adopted the attitude of double-dealing and paying lip service only, and that a very small minority resists and opposes the four basic principles. In regard to this situation, we must distinguish the issues of understanding and of standpoint. Where it is an issue of understanding, we must render guidance and education and refrain from exaggerated criticisms and indiscriminate labeling. Where it involves violations of the provisions of the party discipline and the "Guiding Principles," we must criticize and curb the practice. As for individuals who openly resist the lines and policies formulated since the Third Plenary Session and oppose the four basic principles, we must take the necessary disciplinary measures. We must reinforce discipline and demand that the party members follow the principle of "the individual obeying the organization, the minority obeying the majority, the lower level obeying the higher level, and the party obeying the Party Central Committee." The second aspect involves the unhealthy trends in the economic realm. Some comrades are half-hearted over the Party Central Committee's readjustment policy. Others practice departmentalism, refusing to return what should be returned or to put in what should be put in. While cutting down capital construction expenses, they add items not included in the plans, thereby duplicating the projects and creating new wastes. Taking advantage of the discontinuance of certain capital construction projects and the closing of certain industries, some people engage in cheating, unauthorized distribution and theft of state assets. Others violate the financial and economic disciplines and the commodity price policy, intercept the payment of taxes and profits, indiscriminately issue bonuses, and raise prices without authorization. The discipline inspection committees of the various levels must familiarize themselves with the situation and earnestly investigate, rectify and handle the matters. The third aspect calls for the continued resistance and rectification of special privileges.

The meeting emphatically pointed out that, in upholding the party discipline and improving the party style, we must place the main direction and principal target at the practical problems and devote our main energy on investigating and handling the issues occurring after the promulgation of the "Guiding Principles." Only by so doing will we mobilize the broadest force to combat the unhealthy trends and evil practices. To rectify the unhealthy trends, we must, first of all, possess a revolutionary spirit of fearlessness. As long as an issue has been ascertained, we must have the courage to grasp, investigate and handle it. As stated by Comrade Huang Kecheng [7806 0344 6134], since the party assigns us to the post of the discipline inspection committee, we must shoulder the responsibility and perform our duties properly, giving no thought

to our personal interest. Naturally, in case of serious resistance, the party committee of the same level and the discipline inspection committee of the higher level must render prompt aid for its solution, and support the discipline inspection committee of the lower level. In addition to the courage to investigate, we must also have the skill. This calls for expert intensive investigation and study, clarifying the conditions, distinguishing the right and wrong, and appropriately handling and solving the issues. We must seek the truth from the facts in all practical, as well as historical, issues. We must have perseverance and indomitability, advancing in spite of the difficulties and guarding against becoming discouraged the moment rebuffs are encountered, being overcautious and fearing to struggle. When handling issues and enforcing party discipline, we must pay attention to purging the "leftwing" ideological influence. We must act according to policies and make our facts irrefutable, our decisions accurate, our procedures complete and our handling appropriate. We must be careful in handling people, always leaving a margin and consulting the party concerned on the relevant information and opinions of handling. When criticizing by circulars or in newspapers, we must have a sense of propriety and refrain from regarding the problems of individuals or of a very small minority as the general situation. Meanwhile, we must give attention to positive and typical propaganda, vigorously commend the good party members and cadres strictly observing discipline and courageously resisting the unhealthy trends, and publicize the good deeds of admitting and correcting mistakes and the typical models who have changed the prevailing habits and mores and developed the superior traditional style. In short, we must be courageous in inspecting discipline and steadfast in combating the unhealthy trends, while learning the method of conducting a general education on party style and party discipline by means of typical cases, thereby making the party's image even loftier in the eyes of the masses.

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PARTY AND STATE

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PARTY BRANCH COMMITTEE DESCRIBED

Jiangsu XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 81 p 3

[Article on Party Knowledge: "What Are the Responsibilities of a Party Branch Committee?"]

[Text] The party branch secretary is in charge of all work aspects of the party branch. His duties are to convene and preside at party branch committee meetings and party branch membership meetings and to study and implement the resolutions and directives from higher levels; to understand the ideological conditions inside and outside the Party and carry out ideological-political work; to inspect the implementation of the branch committee's resolutions and work plans and make its work reports to party branch membership meetings and upper-level party committees; and to organize effective research and study programs for party branch committee members so as to bring the roles of every committee member into full play.

The party branch deputy secretary assists the secretary in his work. In the absence of the party branch secretary, the deputy secretary is in charge of the day-to-day work of the party branch.

The party branch committee organizes the members to take charge of keeping abreast of the organizational conditions of the party branch and in implementing ideological-political work among party branch members; inspects the conditions of the party branch members' involvement in organizational activities and their observance of discipline, maintains a namelist of active individuals and is responsible for the work of fostering and checking up on them. It handles procedures for party membership admission and for probationary members to become full members, the transfer of the registration of an individual's Party membership from one unit to another and the on schedule collection of Party membership dues.

The party branch committee informs the members to be responsible for understanding and grasping the ideological conditions inside and outside the Party. Based on the work assignments of each period, it propagates the Party's line, principles, policies and situation tasks, carries out ideological-political work, provides suggestions on how to better educate Party branch members, organizes their studies and arranges Party lectures. It also provides guidance to the masses in engaging in such things as scientific, cultural and physical education activities.

Other members of the party branch should also have a clear understanding of the range of their responsibilities in accordance with actual conditions.

PARTY AND STATE

EFFORT OF ELIMINATING 'LEFTIST' THINKING DISCUSSED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Commentary by SHAANXI RIBAO commentator: "Conscientiously Sum Up Experiences, Eliminate "Leftist" Ideology"]

[Text] At present, the entire party and people throughout the country are in high spirits and are united as one in thoroughly implementing the major policy for further readjusting the economy and for bringing about greater political stability. But we must also understand that incorrect assessment by some comrades of the line set by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, with calls for upholding the four basic principles, and the guidelines of the Central Work Conference, has led them to pit the former against the latter. They simply blame the party's principles and policies for some problems in our work and for certain unhealthy trends in society before making any conscientious efforts to analyze them. Consequently, in implementing the party's line, principles and policies, they either demonstrate a manner of hesitation and vacillation or take a passive and apathetic attitude. Although this situation results from many factors, it is important to note that they all have something to do with the "leftist" ideology. As long as the "leftist" trash exists in our minds, we will naturally find it difficult to distinguish right from wrong, and will view truth as fallacy and the "leftist" trash as truth; in the course of deliberating on problems and carrying out work, we will disregard objective conditions, will try to do something that is beyond our power, and will proceed with work from the subjective point of view. This is why we have suffered frustrations and setbacks. Actually, the "left" deviationist ideology is a big obstacle that stands in the way of our revolutionary cause and our four modernizations program.

The history of the "leftist" trash is a long story. Ours is a country mainly dominated by the small-scale peasant economy, and a country where the petty-bourgeois ideology is deep-rooted, and a considerable number of cadres within our party is of bourgeois origin. Although they have lofty revolutionary ideals, they are short of patience in quest for achievements, and therefore, are apt to lose their temper. During our struggle to capture the political power, our enemy was very powerful and cruel. After capturing the political power, we have faced many difficulties in rebuilding our country. It was this pressure that easily drove the people to think in a "leftist" way. This is why a series of "leftist" mistakes occurred in the history of our party which has scored successes and suffered frustrations in our revolutionary cause. In the 10 years of turmoil, the "gang of

four" and company pushed the "left" deviationist line to the extreme with the aim of usurping the party and state power, turning upside down the relationship between right and wrong, and creating chaos across the land. The consequence was so serious that even today we still have to make vigorous efforts to eliminate their pernicious influence.

But this problem has not aroused serious enough attention from many muddle-headed comrades. For example, they contend that the "leftist" trash exists in the economic field alone; it exists in certain specific enterprises but not in other enterprises; it exists only in the minds of those at the top but not in the minds of others at the bottom; it exists in the minds of other fellows but not in their own minds. Some comrades have verbally acknowledged the existence of the "leftist" trash in their minds but have done nothing to eliminate it from their mentality. Although they acknowledge it in general and abstract terms, they cannot feel it or explain it in any concrete terms. Actually, all trades and professions have been affected by the "left" deviationist ideology as a guiding thought of the past. For example, it has driven industry crazy to have high quotas of production, high speed and high levels of fund accumulation, to crave bigness and all-inclusive development, and thus disrupt the balanced development of the economy. On the agricultural front, things "big in size and of a more developed socialist nature" were overly emphasized along with the necessity of eating at "mess halls," and calls for "transition to socialism through the stage of poverty." Those uncooperative were threatened with "cutting off their tails." These are facts. Time has come for the broad masses of cadres and people to deepen their understanding and increase their awareness of the danger posed by the "leftists," and to distinguish right from wrong. Meaningless arguments and debate will get nowhere. A case in point is that we must study conscientiously, take initiative to sum up experiences and lessons, set forth the facts, and discuss them rationally; we must discuss concrete matters from the angle of politics and principles; and we must discuss concrete matters and principles simultaneously. Only by setting hard facts straight and by conducting analysis and study can we gradually eliminate the "leftist" influence, rectify the ideological line, learn to master Marxism, and accomplish the four modernizations program. Summing up experiences and lessons essentially means a "review of the past." Today, in the course of studying and implementing the guidelines of the Central Work Conference, this "review" is vital to our efforts to settle accounts with the "leftist" ideology and eliminate its pernicious influence. Without this "review", it will spell a big difference. The experiences of the PLA Xian political school, Shiquan and Zizhou counties and other units recently reported by this newspaper can be used as a basis for fully explaining this. Attention must be paid to grasping the following points in order to review the past successfully and effectively:

First, it is necessary to study theory and related documents, especially the documents, especially the documents on the Central Work Conference, and to arm ourselves with Marxist ideology. In the course of study, we must deeply understand the spirit and essence of the principles and policies of the Central Committee, examine the results of their implementation, expose the "leftist" influence and danger. More important is that we must persist in adopting a correct stand, viewpoint and method in the process of surveying and analyzing problems. If we throw away this weapon we will find it difficult to raise our political consciousness, and distinguish right from wrong, and over a long period, we will even mistake the "leftist trash"

for correct socialist ideology which we can endorse. We may also view correct socialist ideas as the "rightist" and erroneous trash to be denounced.

Second, we must keep close attention to facts which are numerous. For example, we must review the history of our party which spans several decades, the roads traversed by us since the founding of new China, and other important facts. We must focus attention on facts related to the work and ideology of specific enterprises, units and individuals. The reason is that no problems can be solved by simply reviewing the key facts of the remote past while neglecting less important but recent facts. Only by keeping serious attention to facts concerning enterprises, units and individuals can we expose the main feature of the "leftist" trend more thoroughly, and become aware of its serious consequences, come up with remedial measures and further improve our ways of thinking and methods of work.

Third, we must persist in taking the attitude of seeking truth from facts, and apply the method of criticism and self-criticism to achieve the objective of mutual assistance and mutual improvement. We must concentrate our attention on solving ideological and epistemological problems facing the leading bodies and party member-cadres and settle accounts with the "leftist" ideology. Only in this way can we unify our thinking and actions behind the party's principles and policies. In the course of solving ideological and epistemological problems, we must take a conscientious and friendly attitude toward people, avoid entangling them in settling old accounts, and avoid elevating minor mistakes and shortcomings to the level of principles. Nor should we let everyone pass the tests merely as a matter of formality. It must be noted that both debate and criticism should be used as a method for straightening out ideological confusion and for uniting comrades.

Fourth, we must be well prepared to strengthen and organize leadership. Any "wide-ranging talks and discussions" that do not touch the heart of the problem are unlikely to produce good results. The masses must be mobilized to conduct necessary investigation and study, so as to present facts to the public. As a result of this effort, solutions may be found for one or two problems. In addition to doing a good job of organizing leadership, leading cadres must take the lead in summing up experiences and lessons, and in encouraging and helping the masses to raise their ideological level.

Conscientious efforts to sum up experiences are a necessary step in studying and implementing the guidelines of the Central Work Conference, and an effective measure to straighten out the ideological confusion. By summing up our experiences and lessons, we can further emancipate our minds, unify our thinking, go all out to strengthen unity and implement the party's principles and policies in a better way, and make new contributions to the four modernizations program.

9574

CSO: 4005/589

PARTY AND STATE

BACKGROUND OF XIZANG'S PEACEFUL LIBERATION NOTED

OW231314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA)--Today is the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet, a 17-article agreement between the then central people's government and the former local government of Tibet.

By the end of 1949, when the People's Republic of China was founded, all parts of China's mainland, except Tibet, had been liberated. After January 1950, the central people's government repeatedly asked the local government of Tibet to send negotiators to Beijing for negotiations on the peaceful liberation of Tibet.

However, because of obstruction by the upper class reactionary elements and imperialist forces, the negotiations did not start until the end of April 1951, in Beijing.

Li Weiham was the chief negotiator for the central people's government, assisted by negotiators Zhang Jingwu, Zhang Guohua and Sun Zhiyuan.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme was the chief negotiator for the former Tibetan local government, assisted by four other negotiators.

After 20 days of talks, the agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet was signed on the basis of friendship and unity.

The major elements of the agreement were:

1. The ouster of imperialist forces from Tibet and return the Tibetan people to the big family of the motherland of the People's Republic of China;
2. Active help from the local government of Tibet for the People's Liberation Army to enter Tibet and consolidate national defence;
3. Practice of national regional autonomy under the unified leadership of the central people's government;
4. Reform by the Tibet local government. Demands for reform put forward by the Tibetan people should be solved through consultation with Tibetan leaders;

5. Unity within the Tibetan nationality, particularly between the sects of the Dalai Lama Dainzin Gyaco and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyaincain;
6. A policy of freedom of religious belief and respect for the Tibetan people's religious beliefs and local customs;
7. Development of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and commerce as well as culture and education, step by step.

The agreement was signed officially in Beijing on May 23, 1951.

CSO: 4020/194

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' EDITORIAL ON XIZANG'S LIBERATION

OW231320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY carried a frontpage editorial to mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the "agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet."

The editorial says: "This is a great victory in the cause of unification of the motherland and national unity, and a great victory for the Chinese Communist Party's nationalities policy."

It goes on to cite historical proof that Tibet is an inalienable part of Chinese territory.

The editorial also sums up Tibet's progress in the political, economic and cultural fields in the past 30 years:

--Tibet exercised its right to national regional autonomy under the unified leadership of the central people's government and the Tibetan people have become masters of their own country. Large numbers of cadres have been selected and trained from among local minority peoples and have taken up leading posts in party and government organizations at various levels.

--The abolition of serfdom under the dictatorship of manorial lords enabled the people of various nationalities in Tibet to shake off the yoke of brutal enslavement and oppression and to take, step by step, the bright road of socialism.

--Total grain output in the past 30 years increased more than three times. More than 10 million animals have been added in the stockbreeding and farming-pastoral areas.

"Before liberation there was not a single highway in Tibet. Now it has the Sichuan-Tibet, Qinghai-Tibet and Xinjiang-Tibet highways. Tibet's highways open to traffic total 15,800 kilometres.

"On the eve of peaceful liberation, Tibet had only several schools. It now has 6,586 primary schools, 85 middle schools and four universities with an enrollment of more than 260,000 people. The Tibetan population is 60 percent more than it was in 1951 and the region's culture has witnessed remarkable progress."

The PEOPLE'S DAILY says that in order to build up a united, prosperous and cultivated new Tibet, efforts must be made in "consolidating national unity; further perfecting the national regional autonomy through training and promoting more Tibetan cadres to posts in the government, the people's institutions and the party's organizations; developing the region's economy and culture; and implementing the policy of religious freedom."

The editorial stresses that "any attempt to split the motherland and to oppose the leadership of the party and socialism is against the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in Tibet.

"The so-called 'independent Tibet' movement aims to turn Tibet into a colony and appendage of imperialism which will surely fail thoroughly because it betrays the country and the interests of the Tibetan people."

The paper says that the people of the country are deeply attached to those Tibetans living abroad.

It adds: "We will adhere to the policy that all patriots belong to one family, whether they come forward early or late. We welcome all those who are willing to come back and provide them with an appropriate livelihood. As for those who like to reside abroad, we hope that they will seek just occupations and befriend local people, and never hurt the motherland or the country they are living in. The door of the country is forever open to all Tibetans residing abroad."

CSO: 4020/194

PARTY AND STATE

LINK BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND CENTRALISM DISCUSSED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Zhang Zaiwang [1728 0375 2489]: "Just Whose Words Count?--Impressions on Studying the Spirit of the Central Work Conference"]

[Text] Our party's organizational principle is democratic centralism. To carry out the principle of democratic centralism, we must correctly understand and handle the dialectic relationship between democracy and centralism. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Democracy is in terms of centralism; freedom is in terms of discipline. They are both the two contradictory sides of an entity. They are contradictory, yet united. We must not stress one side and negate the other." Without a broad democracy as the foundation, it will be impossible to create a correct centralism; without a high degree of centralism as the guide, democracy will lose its correct direction. The various party programs and constitutions have never permitted individuals to give the orders or the discounting of the words of no matter whom.

It is illegitimate to let the words of individuals count; it is a manifestation of the impure party essence. In our party, criticisms of such individuals have always been sharp, in such terms as "subjectivists," "one man's say," "patriarchal system," "patriarchal style," "despotic style," "tyranny," etc. Such individuals appear to be very authoritative, holding power in their hands and ordering people around by gestures, but actually they have no prestige and never perform their work properly. Though they may be lucky for a time, often they do not last long. Then there is another kind of people in our party and our revolutionary ranks who completely disregard the words of others. The criticisms of such people are also extremely severe, in terms of anarchists and extreme egoists. They are the manifestations of the absence of organization and discipline, forbidden by the party discipline and scorned by the broad masses. Precisely because our party follows democratic centralism, a scientific system and organizational principle, which is consciously observed by everyone, it has, over a long period of time, naturally formed into a superior tradition in the party and a desirable trend in society, assuring the unity of the entire party, entire army and all races in the nation. High-spirited and vigorous, we have won victories of the revolution and construction one after another. This is known to everyone.

The unhealthy practice of following the words of individuals made some development in our party after liberation and reached its peak by the time of the "Great Cultural Revolution." One man's words were followed in anything and everything, to the extent that "one sentence is equivalent to ten thousand." Truly it became ludicrous! It was one man's words on top, and it was the same in the provinces, prefectures, counties, and all the way to the communes. At the beginning of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the Red Guard's words were final. Thereafter, it was the words of the teams sent out, or their first or second in command. In the whole society, whoever with some power in their hands gave the orders. Indeed, power fell into alien hands and popular trust wiped the dust. Precisely because individuals issued the orders, the pendulum swung the other way, and no one's words were followed. The party's democratic centralism was trampled wantonly underfoot, causing a tremendous calamity to its cause and people's thinking. Meanwhile, all kinds of anarchism, extreme egoism, unhealthy trends and evil practices, corrupt and indecent deeds, and rotten bourgeois things rampaged without restraint and spread unchecked.

It was correct, after the downfall of the "gang of four," to criticize the practice of following one man's words and the words of the first and second in command. However, just whose words count? This issue remains unsolved in the minds of some comrades, and the long-standing situation of heeding no one's words has fundamentally not changed. Under precisely such a climate, those with an ulterior motive, craving nothing short of national chaos, those who "beat, smash and loot," and the newborn evil elements naturally itch for action and are eager to have a try, wanting to again make their own words count while disregarding the words of anyone else. Meanwhile, the broad true Communist Party members and the people with lofty ideals with a genuine concern for the national economy and the people's wellbeing are filled with a pent-up anger, burning with impatience and unable to check themselves.

Then, just whose words count? In words and actions, any party leader and any leading member of a collective must strive to conform to the party's principles (including its theoretical principles, such as starting from reality in everything, seeking the truth from the facts, linking theory and practice, etc., its lines and policies, its decisions and directives, and its regulations and systems). Where there are regulations and laws to be followed, they must act according to such regulations and laws. Where there are no regulations or laws to be followed while actions are called for, they must hold collective discussions to form provisions and follow them. In cases where instructions are required before action, they must seek instructions first. In cases where simultaneous enforcement and recording are required, they must do so accordingly. For some concrete issues where there are already principles for the basis of action, they must take vigorous and prompt action. By so doing, it will manifest a high degree of centralism as well as a high degree of democracy. While the hands of the men of action will not be tied, nor will the abnormal phenomenon of a "disorderly band" emerge. As already proved by practice, the more compatible the words and actions of a leading personnel with the party's principles, the greater is the development of democracy; the greater the development of democracy, the more fully is the will of the collective expressed,

thereby reaching collective decisions and facilitating centralism. The accuracy of such centralism is easily maintained, willingly accepted by all, thereby activating their maximum political fervor and succeeding in all items of work. This is an extremely familiar truth in our party: The party's policies and strategies are its life. The party's principles are something which no party organization or party member may deviate from in words or actions at any time and under any situation. This is an extremely important political criterion and a political foundation to rally all the members of each and every collective and the broad masses. As long as we have the party's principles as the foundation, it is, as a rule, easy to reach unanimity and to form a collective leadership. Whenever problems occur in the collective leadership, it is often due to problems in grasping the party's principles and deviations from them in some people's words and actions. After many detours, it is always a return to the party's principles. This has been proved by innumerable practices. Therefore, as long as they are compatible with the party's principles, be they the words of the first in command, the second or third in command, the party secretaries, the administrative leaders, the members of the collective leadership, or the comrades in charge of the various fronts and departments, they should all count. How can collective leadership be realized when the words of the leaders do not count? When their words do not count, what is the use of the leading cadres? When the words compatible with the party's principles count, it is the true realization of collective leadership, except that it is expressed through the words of a certain individual and performed by his hands. We should say that it is our party's old tradition and old custom, and the fundamental talisman to overcome all difficulties.

If one starts from personal gain or loss, utilizes the power granted by the party and the people for private profit, strives to be a "good fellow," "planting more flowers and cultivating less thorn," and fails to uphold the correct things, or if one builds personal power, bargains with principles, or even betrays them, then, no matter how high one's position, how advanced one's seniority and how great one's power, not only one's words cannot count, but one should suffer criticisms and even punishment for violation of the party's superior tradition and democratic centralism and the party's principles.

Naturally, it is inevitable for a collective leadership to make mistakes. On the one hand, it may be due to limitations in understanding and experience and on the other hand, to severance from reality and incomplete and inaccurate comprehension of the situation, leading to violations of the objective laws in certain decisions. But as long as the mistake is recognized, criticized and rectified, it will return to the party's principles and democratic centralism. This is because, aside from the people's interest, our party seeks no other interest. Therefore, it is completely feasible for a collective to rectify its wrong decisions by collective strength. This is determined by our party's essence.

In the event when the collective makes a wrong decision, while the opinion of an individual is correct and the truth is in the hands of a minority, the individual must still carry out the decision of the majority and show no opposition in his action. His opinion may be reserved for future reference, reported to

the higher level, or brought up for further discussion at the next meeting. When the collective makes a new decision, it may then be carried out. Where a collective is wrong in its first, second and third decisions, while the truth remains in the hands of the minority throughout, then sooner or later the minority will be recognized, understood and accepted by the majority. By that time, it will become the majority and the new and correct collective leadership. This is also determined by the law of dialectic development.

The core and criterion of democratic centralism and of labor division with individual responsibility under the collective leadership are conformity with the party's principles. As long as our democratic centralism and collective leadership are truly built on the fundamental foundation of the party's lines and policies, they will possess an inexhaustible power, win the trust of the broad masses, with hundreds responding to a single call, and lead the armies forward. The words of any member of the collective leadership, be he the first or second in command, must count, but if this principle is violated, then no one's words will count. Thus, when a cadre ascertains whether his words count and when the masses evaluate his words, they will have a common criterion. Those who have not learned how may learn; those who are unfamiliar with something may gradually familiarize themselves with it. Each and every cadre, especially the members of a collective leadership, must adhere to this point. Naturally, as a leader, one must maintain the accuracy of one's ideological line, constantly making one's ideology compatible with the party's principles and the objective reality. One must also fully develop democracy, humbly heed the opinions of the masses, gather their experience and wisdom and turn them into the opinions of the collective. One must not indulge in self-admiration, finding oneself always right. It is even more important to guard against oversimplification and crudity, commandism, subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality. As a follower, one must firmly believe in the Party Central Committee, enthusiastically support the leaders of the various levels acting according to the party's principles, and respect and obey them. Views may be expressed, criticized, argued or reported to the higher level. In regard to the leaders making serious mistakes, one may suggest their removal, but one must never start from personal gain or loss or from subjective prejudice, insist on one's own correctness and create all kinds of false reasons and false logic to resist or oppose the leaders. Without grounds, one must not make trouble in a disorderly manner, but nor must one make trouble even with grounds. It is not tolerated by party discipline and state law.

In short, we uphold democratic centralism and oppose making the words of individuals count, and we also oppose making no one's words count.

4080

CSO: 4005/601

PARTY AND STATE

SYSTEMATIC EDUCATION OF PARTY MEMBERS SAID NECESSARY FOR IMPROVED WORK STYLE

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The systematic education of the party members is a necessary means to improve the political awareness of the broad membership and rectify the party style. Only when their party spirit rises will the party members produce an exemplary vanguard effect in all items of work.

As the Chinese Communist Party is the leading core of the Chinese people, we must uphold and improve its leadership in order to promote the four modernization construction. The party's leadership mainly manifests itself in the accuracy of its lines and policies, in the role of the party organizations of all levels as fighting fortresses, and in the exemplary vanguard effect of the broad membership. In terms of the party members of this city, the majority of them is good or relatively good. However, we must realize that the number of those who joined the party since the "Great Cultural Revolution" constitutes more than half of the total. In the past 4 plus years, though we have performed large amounts of work and made considerable achievements in purging Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" remnant poison, healing the party's wounds, restoring its tradition and improving its leadership, the problems existing in the membership ranks remain fairly serious. A small number of them fails to understand the party's lines and policies formulated since the Third Plenary Session, feeling doubtful or even resentful. There are also those who seriously indulge in the bureaucratic style, seek special privileges and follow the unhealthy trends, or lack the party concept, disregarding organization and discipline and following anarchism. All such problems have seriously undermined the party's fighting power, fostered the spread of the undesirable trends in society and hampered the implementation of the party's lines and policies. If they are not solved, it will be impossible for the party to lead the masses properly in the pursuit of the four modernization construction.

How do we solve such problems? Mainly we must start from education, conducting an education in the entire party on the party spirit, party regulations and party laws, and turn the overwhelming majority of the party members into qualified proletarian vanguard warriors. "The issue of the party style of the party in power is linked with its life or death." Strengthening the education of the party members, concretely improving the party style and restoring the lofty

image of the party are the urgent heartfelt demand of the overwhelming majority of the party members as well as an important topic in our current party building. The party organizations of all levels must raise their understanding of the importance of party member education, assign special persons to take charge of the work and include it in their important daily agenda. Ignoring the negative phenomena among the party members, feeling helplessness over them, or complaining to the organization is incorrect. The broad party members and people all hope that the party ranks become stronger and more vigorous. Activating the enthusiasm of the broad party members, by means of education, to bring order out of chaos and spread the good and abandon the bad is highly necessary and entirely feasible. There is no other shortcut. The organizational, propaganda and disciplinary departments of the party organizations of all levels must exert a great effort, mutually coordinate with one another and tackle the work successfully together.

"The position of the dragon's head determines how its tail swings." The education of the party members must be closely linked with reality, and the spirit of rectification must be implemented. For this reason, the leading comrades of the various units must serve as models, conscientiously examine their own thinking, work and style by checking them against the provisions of the "Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party (Draft Revision)" and "A Number of Guiding Principles on Intra-Party Political Life," and correctly launch criticisms and self-criticisms in order to serve as models to others. By so doing, they will encourage all the party members to seek practical results in learning and be consistent in words and actions, thereby concretely solving such practical problems as the unhealthy party style, the absence of party spirit and the lack of party discipline and making an obvious change in the mental attitude and role of the party members.

6080

CSO: 4005/601

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT--The Xizang military district party committee recently organized office cadres of the headquarters and the political and logistics departments to study documents of the central work conference and the all-army political work conference to firmly eliminate leftist influence. Office cadres of the military district said: In order to implement the party's line, principles and policies, it is necessary to continue to emancipate the mind and adhere to the four basic principles. They called on all communist party members to foster a strong party concept; ardently love and trust the party; be brave in combating any attempt inside and outside the party to weaken, shake off, negate and oppose party leadership; and criticize, educate or even struggle against those who have seriously damaged the party's prestige. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Apr 81]

TIANJIN MILITIA EDUCATION DOCUMENT--Recently, the propaganda department of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and the political department of the Tianjin Garrison jointly issued a document proposing that the political education of the militia be strengthened and improved. At present, political education for the militia must revolve around socialist economic construction and the building of socialist spiritual civilization. It is necessary to integrate the ideological reality of militia work with production, training study and preparedness against war. The main content of the militia's political education is: First, profound education on the party's line, principles and policies; second, education on the regulations of militia work and the situation of preparedness against war; third, education on socialist spiritual civilization. [HK071324 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Apr 81]

HAINAN MILITARY SESSION--Recently, the Hainan military district held a session of the Standing Committee to deeply study the documents of the central work conference and eradicate the leftist thinking with criticism and self-criticism. The participants have come to know that the leftist influence is the main obstacle to developing their ideology. Leftist thinking led to taking class struggle as the key link and solving problems with political movements. Also being affected by the "two whatevers," the participants came to realize they were accustomed to doing their work under the guide of book worshiping. The participants pledged to do a good job of studying the basic theory, seriously implementing the guiding principles, doing a good job of improving party style and the party's prestige, going deep into the basic level, doing well in investigations and studies, and truly unifying the thinking of the cadres and fighters to the party line, principles and policies. [HK291422 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 24 Apr 81]

XIZANG VETERANS' RETURN--Lhasa, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--A number of old cadres who had worked in Xizang for many years returned there to devote their remaining years to Xizang's construction. They include Xia Chuan, vice director of the 1 August Film Studio who had been the director of the propaganda department of the first PLA unit deployed to Xizang; Zhang Xiangchen, director of the political department of the Shandong provincial military district command who returned to Xizang late last year at the age of 63; and Huang Wenhua, a staff member of the Central Institute of Nationalities who returned to Xizang for archaeological work. He is versed in the Tibetan language. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0023 GMT 28 Apr 81]

PLA NAVY-WIDE MOVEMENT--Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA)--All units of the people's navy are once again carrying out the education campaign to "love the warship, love the island and love the ocean" which proved effective in fostering lofty values among the navy's commanders and fighters in the past. The education campaign is deemed necessary by the party committee of the navy as a concrete measure to learn from Lei Feng, foster new habits and build up socialist spiritual civilization. In a decision, the navy party committee calls on all naval units to do the following: 1) make cadres and fighters feel highly honored to guard the motherland's seas and oceans and defend its security; 2) help them carry forward the revolutionary spirit of feeling happy and honored to withstand hardship for the motherland's coastal defense; 3) encourage them to constantly enhance tactical, strategical and command skills, take good care of weapons and equipment, work in close unity and observe discipline; and 4) educate them to be ready to fight at all times without fear for their own lives. A large number of outstanding fighters have emerged since the education campaign started. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0034 GMT 1 May 81]

PLA AIR FORCE RULES--Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--The air force of the Chinese people's liberation army recently distributed a book, entitled "Rules for Young Fighters of the Air Force" to various units on trial basis. The book was compiled by the political department of the PLA Air Force on the basis of discussions held between CYL organizations of air force units at various levels and the masses. It has a total of 80,000 characters and includes 10 codes, explanations to the 10 codes and reference material. The book clearly tells the young fighters how to do things in the right way. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0015 GMT 3 May 81]

HENAN PLA DROUGHT NOTICE--Henan military district issued an urgent circular on 8 May demanding that all PLA units swing into action to help the rural areas to combat drought. They must make as much manpower and material as possible available for this task. In areas severely hit by drought, army work must be subordinate to the struggle against drought. Commanders and fighters must go where they are most needed to assist the struggle. People's armed forces departments must regard combating drought as the central task in militia work and bring into full play the role of the militia. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 81]

GANSU POLITICAL IDEOLOGY--At a recent economic theory study class for cadres at or above division level and at a meeting of cadres at or above regiment level, Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units in Gansu Province,

called on PLA units to combine the four basic principles with political and ideological work. He stressed that it is necessary to rectify ideology through study of theory so as to thoroughly eliminate thinking and influences that interfere with the four basic principles can we achieve success in the four modernizations. [SK111351 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 10 May 81]

NANJING PLA LEADERS--While inspecting militia work in the Yangcheng military sub-district on 17 May, Guo Linxiang and Zhou Chunlin, political commissar and deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, visited the (Yanfu) district exhibition hall of the revolutionary relics of the new fourth army. They were greatly impressed by the struggle waged by Liu Shaoqi, Chen Yi and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries and the historical relics of the new fourth army. Political Commissar Guo Linxiang urged the leading comrades of the Yangcheng military subdistrict to educate army-men to carry forward the new fourth army's glorious traditions of fighting shoulder to shoulder with the local people, strengthen army-government and army-people unity, intensify the building of a civilization with socialist spirit and contribute to the construction and defense of the coastal areas. [OW221219 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 May 81]

HENAN PLA--The units of Henan military district have responded to the call of the provincial government and military district and dispatched manpower and material to help the localities combat drought. The military district CCP Committee issued circulars on 3 and 8 May demanding that all units regard assistance in the struggle against drought as the current top priority task. On 19 May, the organs of the military district sent over 300 personnel and 8 vehicles led by political Commissar Hu Shangli and other leading comrades (Ma Ming), (Rao Xia), Peng Hui, Du Hedi, Yang Guanglong, (Xiang Yang) and (Luo Baoshun) to help with irrigation work on a commune. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 81]

HAINAN PLA MEETING--The Hainan military district held a symposium from 19 to 24 May on learning from Lei Feng and other heroes and building socialist spiritual civilization among CYL members and young personnel. The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the all-PLA youth work conference, commended the progressives, and looked into further launching the drive to learn from Lei Feng and other heroes and bringing into full play the shock role of CYL members and young people in building a modern revolutionary army. Leaders of the military district including Jiang Hai, (Bian Guixiang), (Fu Zhiluo) and (Liu Jinghua) attended and spoke at the meeting. The meeting called on CYL organizations to make a success in the following tasks: 1) continue to enhance understanding of the importance of learning from Lei Feng and other heroes; 2) put the stress on learning from Lei Feng's fine qualities and revolutionary spirit; 3) implement the drive to learn from Lei Feng in all aspects on work in the units; 4) publicize progressive typical examples. [HK261030 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 25 May 81]

FUZHOU PLA CULTURAL PERFORMANCE--The Fuzhou PLA units presented a performance of cultural programs by amateur theatrical troupes from six divisions and one regiment from 20 to 25 May. The performance was one of the major activities by the Fuzhou PLA units to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the CCP. Fuzhou PLA units leaders Fu Kuiqing, Zhu Shaoqing, Zhang Xianyang, Long Feihu, Lu Sheng and others attended the performance. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 27 May 81]

CSO: 4005/619

DISTINCTION BETWEEN SOCIALISM, CAPITALISM DISCUSSED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 81 p 3

[Article: "A Discussion on the Two Types of Spiritual Civilizations"]

[Text] Socialist spiritual civilization differs intrinsically from capitalist and feudalist "spiritual civilizations". A socialist society is a society of public ownership [of means of production] whereas capitalist, feudalist and slave societies are ones with private ownership. Socialism aims at stamping out class exploitation and class oppression. In a socialist society, human relationship is, for the first time, established on the basis of freedom, equality, mutual help and fraternal love. The basic feature of socialist spiritual civilization is collectivism, whereas capitalist "spiritual civilization" is in essence based on individualism. In certain capitalist countries, despite the abundance of material wealth, people's spirits are barren and social morals are degenerating. The relationships among men are plain and cold cash ones. What we see are people trying to cheat and outwit each other and to do each other in, indulging themselves in debauchery and licentiousness, squandering and wasting in an alarming fashion and throwing money about like dirt. Their maxim and article of creed is: "Unless everyone looks out for himself, Heaven and Earth will destroy him."

At present, there are some people in our country, young ones in particular, who are very much dissatisfied and disgusted with the sort of sham Marxism and sham socialism which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" peddled. They feel hoodwinked and deceived, and this feeling is absolutely justified. On the other hand, they also feel disappointed and disillusioned, thinking that they have "seen through this world and its worldliness", and that all "great principles" are nothing but lies worthy of no belief. Consequently, it seems better to talk about "material benefits" which is somewhat more "practical" and more "intelligent." This kind of thinking is both short-sighted and superficial. They do not realize that if we cast away revolutionary ideals and faith and noble morals and values, then what we have would be no different from the relationship among men found in capitalist societies. That is indeed very dangerous and harmful. (Excerpt from DAN YUE TAN No 4)

9784

CSO: 4005/572

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' PROFILES ARCHEOLOGICAL JOURNAL

OW260834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (XINHUA)--"Relics," a monthly archeological magazine which began publication in January 1950, this month celebrates its 300th issue, with "A Retrospect of the Past," written by the journal's editorial board.

The magazine began life under the name "Relics Reference Data," was renamed in 1959 and then was suspended from June 1966 to January 1972.

The journal's editorial board says the monthly, since its reconstitution, has dealt "in a timely way, with important new discoveries in the field, demonstrated the multi-national unity of China and promoted seismological and hydrological archeology, thus showing how to apply archeological findings to socialist construction." Its most important task, though, the board said, is examination of China's cultural heritage.

It provides information for the study of the history of Chinese society, philosophical thought, science, technology, fine art and communication between China and other countries.

Some of this month's articles are "Problems on Dividing Regional Cultures in Archeology," "Archeological Observations on the Division of Periods in Ancient Chinese History" and "Viewing Social Changes Between the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States Periods From Unearthed Relics."

The first article, by Su Bingqi, research professor at the Institute of Archeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences who is head of the archeology specialty at Beijing University, and Yin Weizhang, assistant research professor at the institute, examines the origins, development and continuity of China's ancient cultures and the portions of the country in which they grew.

The second piece, written by Yu Weizhao, associate professor of archeology at Beijing University, speculates on the period of China's passage from slavery into feudalism between the early third century and late sixth century, asserting the Great Wall and the Apang Palace could only have been built under slavery.

The third, by Lin Ganquan, deputy director of the Institute of History, speculates on the same historical passage during the Spring and Autumn (770-476 B.C.) and

Warring States Periods (475-221 B.C.) based on excavations of iron tools, funerary customs of burying figurines to replace human sacrifices, and inscriptions on bronzes showing the emergence of private ownership of land.

Other articles appearing this month are "Exported Chinese Porcelain Collected by Sweden," written by Xia Nai, director of the Institute of Archeology, and "Basis and Development of Studies of Ancient Chinese Architecture," by Chen Mingda, a specialist in the field.

CSO: 4020/195

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LEADING POET COMMENTS ON PROGRESS OF POETRY

OW240713 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA)--The award-winning poems of 1979-1980 represent the current mainstream of China's poetic creation, China's leading poet said here today.

They speak out people's minds, mirror social reality and express poets' true feelings, said Ai Qing, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association and head of the panel selecting the best poems written by young and middle-aged poets in 1979 and 1980.

Ai Qing, who emerged as an influential poet in the 1930s, said that China's major contemporary poets "came to the fore during the great national liberation war times and always link their destiny with that of the whole nation." He said many of today's young and middle-aged poets have inherited this tradition.

He also maintained that the achievements in China's poetry creation for the past two years owe much to the influence of the revolutionary style developed since the May 4th Movement in 1919 and the "Tiananmen Poetry Movement" in 1976.

The latter movement came out of the "Tiananmen Incident", in which thousands of people put up poems in Beijing's Tiananmen Square to express their love for the late Premier Zhou Enlai and hatred for the "gang of four."

The 71-year-old Ai Qing observed that some poets were apparently influenced by foreign writings and said: "We do not object to learning from other nations. Our contemporary poems have absorbed a great deal from foreign works ever since their first appearance."

"What we are opposed to," he said, "is copying everything exotic and looking for inspiration from foreign poems only. Not every foreign poem is good. We can't take the rubbish that even their own people have abandoned."

Commenting on some young poets' tendency to express themselves in their works, Ai Qing said: "Most romanticist poems express the poets' personal feelings, and there is nothing wrong. The 'poems' published during the Cultural Revolution excluded self-expression and were permeated with slogans, but they lost the taste of poetry as well."

He pointed out that there are two kinds of self-expression: one linked with the nation's independence and freedom; the other rejecting everything outside the poet's "self".

"We can't expand the 'ego' to such an extent that the whole world is covered up," he said. "The most important thing for a poet to do, I think, is to let others understand."

Ai Qing also noted that some young people tend to deny everything in their poems, and said it is important to help them become "militant and reliable".

He also said up-and-coming young poets should be "prudent and modest" on their way to success.

"The future belongs to the younger generation," he said. "The new, the healthy, and the bright will surely take the place of the old, the decadent, and the dark."

CSO: 4020/195

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LITERARY AWARDS FOR NOVELS PRESENTED

OW231612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA)--Five first prizes and 10 second prizes were announced today in the first middle-length novel competition in China, according to the Chinese Writers' Association.

A panel of 16 leading writers and editors of literary journals chaired by Ba Jin, China's best-known living novelist, judged more than 300 works written in the last four years. The association asked the LITERARY GAZETTE, the most authoritative literature review in China, to select the panel and solicit works for the competition from local branches of the association and literary journals.

The top honor was given to "Middle Age," the story of a woman doctor who silently endures misfortune and hardship but remains devoted to her work.

Publication of "Middle Age" by woman writer Chen Rong in 1980 created a stir among middle-aged intellectuals. Heroine Lu Wenting has become a metaphor of the whole middle-aged generation.

"Voyage on a River Without Navigation Marks" by Ye Weilin won the second first prize. Through the eyes of a country boy on his way to college by river raft, the novel describes the disastrous effects of misplaced political policies in the countryside by the river, and the people's good-heartedness under difficult circumstances.

"Legend of the Tianyu Mountain" by Lu Yanzhou won the third first prize. A film of the same title won a prize for the best feature film in 1980.

"Bronze Bell Li, the Criminal" by Zhang Yigong won fourth first prize. Set in the late 1950s, it is the story of a village party secretary who bore the label of a "criminal" for defending the peasants before his rehabilitation. It is regarded as one of the best works about country life in the last four years.

"Butterfly" by Wang Meng won fifth first prize. The novel depicts a veteran cadre and survivor of the "Cultural Revolution" who realizes the necessity of staying close to the people as he did in revolutionary war times. He recalls how he became divorced from the people under the influence of the ultra-leftist line. Wang Meng has been a prize winner for his short novels three years running.

Kong Luoxun from the appraisal panel said the contest of medium-length novels, reports and poems by young and middle-aged poets and March's short-novel competition were a review of Chinese literary achievements in recent years. He said he expected the competition to stimulate wide-ranging comments among readers and critics on the accomplishments and defects in China's literature today.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS BAI HUA'S POETRY AWARD

HK250316 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 24 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed "New Talk" column: "Bai Hua Wins an Award; The Situation Clarifies"]

[Text] The mist has lifted. It seems that the incident of the criticism of Bai Hua, which has aroused a lot of hustle and bustle for a month, has now been clarified.

Beijing announced yesterday that Bai Hua has won an award in the national awards for Vernacular Poems Written by Middle-Aged and Young Writers. Bai Hua's prize-winning poem, "Spring Tide in Sight," was published in March 1979. While carrying this report, the XINHUA news agency also published a short commentary, "Criticism, But no Big Stick," by its senior editor. The commentary noted that "a writer being criticized and awarded at the same time in an indication that the party's policy of 'letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend' is being implemented.

It is indeed quite common for the XINHUA news agency to publish long or short commentaries. However, this seems to be the first time that a commentary has been published in the name of a "senior editor." Though the commentary is short, it is written by someone at a senior level. It is thus obvious that the matter has been regarded as of great importance.

The "senior editor" also noted: "Reaction also came from overseas where some people, judging from past experience, feared that the criticism might signal a new political campaign." "In the old days, indeed, there was the absurd situation in which when some work of literature and art was in trouble, all the works by the same author would be written off and the author himself would disappear from literary circles. This, however, was an erroneous practice the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee held at the end of 1978 decided to correct."

The fact that Bai Hua has won an award shows that there will never be such absurdity again, and the matter is developing along a healthy trend.

Of course, there are still some people brandishing their big sticks at other people. Nonetheless, they receive little support and can never form a siege, still less stir up a political campaign.

Despite the fact that Bai Hua has been criticized for his "Bitter Love," he has never been affected in his literary writings and daily life. We have actually carried frequent reports, and in fact the first reports, on this point.

Bai Hua was first criticized in a contributing commentator's article published in the 20 April JIEFANGJUN BAO. The article jumped to conclusions at the very beginning, saying that "Bitter Love" "not only violated the four basic principles, but also went so far as to negate patriotism." This label was certainly very heavy; and many people have in fact held that it was aimed at brandishing a big stick. Since it was not an individually-signed article but an article by a "JIEFANGJUN BAO contributing commentator," it seemed that it meant to intimidate people by force. Nevertheless, no matter what its subjective intention was, the manner in which it was expressed was probably not at all desirable.

If a big stick has been wielded, we hope you will lay it down!

If no big stick has been wielded, we hope that people will form this habit: never jump up at any literary work which is offensive to the eye just at first sight, and never jump up at any criticism which is a bit harsh. It is best that everyone should seek truth from facts. Willfully brandishing a big stick is certainly not the way to seek truth from facts.

We hope that the democratic work style will be displayed with the criticism of Bai Hua's "Bitter Love." We hope to see a hundred flowers bloom and hear a hundred schools of thought contend.

CSO: 4005/620

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FILM OFFICIAL ON DISCUSSION THROUGH ART

OW221234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Hangzhou, May 22 (XINHUA)--Chinese film workers should have a broad outlook and welcome discussion and contention because these can only help develop the arts, said Xia Yan, chairman of the Chinese Film Artists Association, today.

In an interview with XINHUA following the announcement here of two national film awards, Xia Yan said he was "all for contention". At present there are debate and discussion over certain films. "This is a good thing," he said.

The party's policy "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is firm, Xia Yan said. But some foreign commentators who do not understand China well enough tend to be "a bit oversensitive," he added humorously.

"When there are differences in opinions in literature and art," he said, "problems should be discussed. Our efforts should be to dredge, get down to the problem, and not block." Of course bad works should be criticized, he continued, but if you overdo anything it tends to become counter-productive.

He cited as an example the outlawing of the love theme during the Cultural Revolution. Now people complain that love is sprinkled over every film like salt and pepper. People have different tastes, but anyone would get tired of "Peking duck" if it was offered at every meal, he said. Xia Yan felt that these problems, like overdoing a theme or a technique would gradually be ironed out and the likes and dislikes of the people would be the deciding factor.

"In China, something stands only if it is liked by the 800 million peasants and usually this means it has to conform to China's present realities and national traditions," he said.

Xia Yan said he was happy to see so many up and coming young people in the film field. Of the 82 new films made last year, one half were written, directed or played in by young people, including the current first-prize-winner "Evening Rain", for which Xia Yan had cast his vote.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

XIZANG CULTURE-EDUCATION BUREAU--The party organization of the Culture and Education Bureau of Lhasa, Xizang, used the method of criticism and self-criticism to examine itself, improve its work style and strengthen the leadership over cultural and education work. Problems revealed through criticism and self-criticism included: 1) failure to have a deep understanding of the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the relevant instructions on the work in Xizang issued by the central authorities; 2) too much time spent in holding meetings and hearing briefings, but little time spent in making investigation and solving practical problems at the grass-roots level; 3) lack of attention to the reasonable and careful handling of personnel questions; and 4) lack of a sound management system. Measures were proposed to solve these problems. [OW091330 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Apr 81]

TAIWAN WRITER ON MAO DUN--Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--Su Haueh-lin, an old writer in Taiwan, wrote an article on Chinese writer Mao Dun's life and works after Mao Dun's death in China recently. In her article which was published in Taipei's "Lien Ho Pao," Su Haueh-lin praised several novels and novelettes written by Mao Dun for vividly depicting China's crisis and the misery of the whole Chinese nation in those years. She disagreed with Mao Dun's viewpoint that "it is historically inevitable that the whole world will sooner or later take the communist road." However, she said that she relatively agreed with Mao Dun's view that "literature has the strength to turn the wheel of a new era." [OW161415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 12 Apr 81]

HENAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD FORUM--The Henan provincial forum on planned parenthood was held in Xinxiang Prefecture on 27 April. The forum discussed the problem of planned parenthood in the province. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Zhang Shude personally attended and spoke. The forum pointed out that planned parenthood work in the province has not developed very evenly. The forum demanded that the province do well in grasping planned parenthood in May. [HK051508 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 81]

HAINAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE--The Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture recently held a conference on planned parenthood and women's work, demanding that all areas in the prefecture further do a good job of nurturing, cultivating and educating the children and juveniles. The participants pointed out that in recent years, an excellent situation of a reduction in population has appeared in the autonomous prefecture. In 1980, the birth rate in the prefecture was 26.96 per

1,000, a reduction of 2,285 persons over 1979. The natural growth rate of population decreased by 2.06 per 1,000. There are now 2,476 couples with only one child. In accordance with the demand of the province, the birth rate in the prefecture should be reduced to 25 per 1,000, while the natural growth rate should be reduced to 20 per 1,000. In the countryside, the rate of having only one child per couple should reach 30 percent, while the city should reach 90 percent. It is necessary to reward those who have only one child, control those who have two children and prohibit people from having three children. The minority nationality areas must also grasp planned parenthood work. It is also necessary to pay attention to the organizing of professional ranks of planned parenthood. [Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 5 May 81]

GUANGDONG EDUCATION FUNDS--According to recent incomplete statistics of the Guangdong Provincial Education Department, the education funds for some 20 prefectures, municipalities and counties in Guangdong Province this year have increased compared with last year. The Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee has decided to appropriate additional funds of some 22 million yuan this year as cultural, education and public health funds, 44 percent more than last year. Shantou Prefecture has appropriated additional funds of 1 million yuan and supplied a large quantity of rolled steel and cement to repair school premises. Apart from appropriating additional funds of 300,000 yuan, Shantou Municipality has appropriated 350,000 yuan from the funds for municipal affairs and construction to repair and build teachers' quarters. Hainan Li-miao Autonomous Prefecture has appropriated 1.75 million yuan from its funds for construction of minority nationalist areas and old areas and from its local revenue for the purpose of education. Foshan Municipality has appropriated additional funds of 1.9 million yuan to repair school premises and teachers' quarters. Gaohe County, whose financial situation is not good, has appropriated additional education funds of 680,000 yuan this year. Wuhua County, which also has financial difficulties, has appropriated 318,000 yuan to schools from its local revenue. [HK140935 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 May 81]

SHANGHAI COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--The Shanghai Municipal College Enrollment Committee held its first plenary meeting on 19 May to discuss this year's work of enrolling students for colleges, secondary technical schools and workers training schools. There will be over 150,000 senior middle school graduates this year and the above three categories of school will take a total of 50,000 according to plan. The committee called on these schools to complete preparation for enrollment work and on middle schools to conduct education in current situation and patriotism among 1981 graduates so that they suit their choices to the needs of the four modernizations, choose to apply for admission to colleges and schools in other provinces and schools whose graduates are urgently needed by the state, such as teachers' schools and agricultural, forestry, water conservancy, coal, geology and petroleum schools. Middle school graduates have to be taught to be prepared for both the possibilities of success and failure. The meeting also called on enrollment workers to strictly observe discipline and abide by the law and to resolutely combat unhealthy tendencies. [OW211329 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 May 81]

SHANGHAI SCHOOL ENROLLMENT--The Shanghai Municipal Education Bureau recently distributed a memorandum on 1981 enrollment work of middle, primary and teachers'

schools. The main points are: all primary schools will enroll 6-year olds one week before the end of the current semester; suburban primary schools may enroll children aged 6 years 3 months to 6 years 6 months; the date for application for junior middle school will be 28 and 29 June; the entrance examinations for junior middle school will be combined with primary school graduation examinations; senior middle schools will all enroll students under the 3-year system this year; the application date will be 10-13 July; and the date of the senior middle school entrance examination will be 20 and 21 July. [OW211329 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 May 81]

SHANGHAI PUBLICATIONS--Statistics show that the 10 counties of Shanghai have a total of 1,700 newspapers and periodicals with an aggregate circulation of 2.69 million. Newsstand sales in the first 4 months in these 10 counties totalled 300,000 yuan, 310 percent over the same period last year. [OW211329 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 May 81]

SHANGHAI POPULATION--According to Shanghai Municipal departments concerned, Shanghai had 1.95 million children ranging from newborn babies to 14-year olds, or one sixth of the city's total population. [OW211329 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 May 81]

SHANGHAI CADRE EDUCATION--The organization and propaganda departments of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee jointly held a meeting on 18 May to discuss matters concerning cadre education. Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Party Committee, said that some 120,000 cadres had undergone training under the rotation system of 1/5 of the total number of cadres, and 110 education and training centers had been revived or newly built. He pointed out that the current emphasis in education should be the party work style, party line, discipline as well as professional training. (Jiang Nan), deputy director of the propaganda department, reported on the arrangement for this year's political and theoretical study for cadres. (Gao Yang), deputy director of the organization department, talked about the leading organs and division of labor concerning cadres' education work. [OW211329 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 May 81]

XIA YAN ON 'BITTER LOVE'--Hangzhou, 25 May (ZHONGGUO XINWENSHE)--Speaking on Bai Hua's script for the film "Bitter Love," Chinese Film Artists Association Chairman Xia Yan said, "Bitter Love" has faults, and we can and should carry out criticism and provide help, but we will never again adopt the form of mass criticism. Xia Yan told a film delegation from Hong Kong in Hangzhou on the evening of 24 May that Bai Hua is now revising "Bitter Love," and it is hoped he will do a good job of this. He also said that Bai Hua is currently writing in Wuhan. His poem "Spring Tide in Sight" won an award in the new poetry awards. Speaking on "scar literature," Xia Yan said, Engels had a saying "anger produces poets." Were not the poems of Li Bai and Du Fu and the "Li Sao" of Qu Yuan all voicing discontent? Are the Chinese people who suffered 10 years of misery not to be allowed to voice their discontent? Of course, there have been excesses, and this may be a case of "I won't rest until my words shock people!" To shock people, it is inevitable that one will "overstate things," and what should be done then? So long as it is a problem among the people, the method of enlightenment should be used, and prohibition and suffocation are both bad. [Text] [HK260222 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 May 81 p 1]

COMMENTS ON FILM AWARDS--Hangzhou, May 23 (XINHUA)--"The three national film contests held in April-May that drew wide interest and support are evidence of the strong feeling of democracy that pervades this work," Situ Huimin, vice-minister of culture, said today. He was attending the 'Hundred Flowers' award ceremony held in Hangzhou on May 23. The three sets of prizes include one decided on by a panel of experts, the 'Golden Rooster', a second, the 'Hundred Flowers' determined by a poll of two million film-goers, and the third awarded by the ministry. Vice-Minister Situ went on to say that "though many of the awards went to the same performers and films, they are not repetitions." The likes and dislikes of the people were clearly evident, Situ, who is an expert film artist, noted. Many of the selections are unanimous which shows that these choices are really the best, he added. But sometimes film-goers do not necessarily notice the fine points of technique and hence the 'Golden Rooster' awards from film specialists. As far as the ministry awards are concerned, he said, consideration is given to all workers and all branches of film art and prizes are awarded to many film studios to encourage their work. [Text] [OW231538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 23 May 81]

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

TUNGHSIANG COMMENTS ON 'BAI HUA INCIDENT'

HK220726 Hong Kong TUNG HSIANG in Chinese No 32, 16 May 81 pp 4-6

[Article by Chu Chung-yi: "Probing the 'Bai Hua Incident' in Beijing"]

[Text] "Is it possible that another antirightist movement will start?"

Every intellectual I met in Beijing, whether in press or literary and art circles, who concerned himself with state affairs, could not help worrying about this question. Some of them plainly spoke out, but others did not. Though they kept silent one could still see their worries reflected in melancholy eyes.

How Can One Be Tortured Repeatedly

This is not strange. For nearly half a year, there has been a trend toward "drawing back." Not long after the release of "Document No 7," which concerned ideological work, Document No 9 was issued with a more severe tone. Fortunately they were followed by Document No 12 reaffirming that in literary work the orientation set by the Fourth National Congress of Writers should be adhered to this relaxed made the tense atmosphere a bit. Unexpectedly however, before one could take a breather, the explosive "Bai Hua incident" happened. We must understand that after being savaged in the antirightist movement and the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese intellectuals are just like badly frightened birds, and they have not yet recovered from the fright. How could they suffer time and again from repeated struggles?

It is said that in this "Bai Hua incident," there will only be some "criticism according to facts" without repudiation or anything to do with personnel transfers. In the Wuhan military region, Bai Hua is still treated as a divisional officer. Although this is what people say, the actual result will be something else.

First, we can see that this criticism of Bai Hua by name was carried out by TIEFANGJUN BAO through a contributing commentator's article. The mere appearance of such a long article of 8,000 Chinese characters in a central newspaper would be enough to make people frightened, not to mention the arbitrary tone and its stern attitude which criticized the writer for showing "hatred for our party and our socialist motherland" and for "not only running counter to the four basic principles, but also actually negating patriotism." Has this anything to do with conducting criticisms, discussion or argument in the manner of a [words indistinct]

A friend has put it metaphorically: After striking you so hard on the head that you are disoriented, your officer then pats you on the shoulder and says in a gentle tone: "Are you hurt? I meant to criticize you according to facts;" is this not ridiculous?

New Criticism But Old Tricks

Second, the method used in this criticism is to decide the nature of the problem and plan secretly beforehand, then after the order is given, begin combat at once. It is quite natural that in reading this article carried in the army paper one could easily associate it with Yao Wenyuan's article "Commenting on the New Historical Play 'Hai Rui Dismissed From Office'" and the criticism against Antonioni's "China." Literary problems are not discussed or argued within literary and art circles but are decided by big shots. This old trick has been proved to be wrong since the antirightist movement and the "Cultural Revolution," and to run counter to the literary law and the "doublehundred" principle. Unfortunately, JIEFANGJUN BAO has continued such a trick and regarded it as a "correct measure," without getting tired of it. This has inevitably caused people to ponder deeply.

Quite a few friends insist that the many labels the JIEFANGJUN BAO contributing commentator stuck on Bai Hua need further explanation, such as, "running counter to the four basic principles," "negating patriotism," showing "hatred for our party and the socialist motherland," "equating our party with the 'gang of four,'" "slandering the leadership of the party and the state power of the people's democratic dictatorship," and so on and so forth.

Bai Hua Should Be Allowed to Explain

"Bai Hua should be allowed to explain publicly." This is the heartfelt wish of many intellectuals. No one knows how Bai Hua is today: Has he admitted his faults or has he no chance at all to write articles to explain? Or does he have the chance, but is not bold enough to defend himself?

Many people are guessing, but most of them believe that Bai Hua has no chance to explain himself publicly. This has been the convention in the political life of the CCP, just as we can see from Wu Han and Deng Tuo in those years. Moreover, the JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator has already clearly demanded that "the writer of 'Bitter Love' draw lessons from this error and correct his erroneous thinking." Since it has been defined as "error," and "lessons" should be "drawn" from it, and "thinking" be "corrected," then what is the use of explaining?

But still some "kind-hearted people" believe that the higher authorities may possibly have allowed Bai Hua to explain, but that he would not, or Bai Hua has written some articles to defend himself, but no official newspaper or magazines are bold enough to carry them, fearing that they would also be criticized for voicing grievances on behalf of the "big poisonous weed."

To put it more fairly, however, Beijing should allow Bai Hua to make a public explanation. Whether a piece of literary creation is good or not cannot be judged by a small minority of persons but only by the majority. It is true that with

different points of view, the evaluation of a work will also differ from person to person, but even when the viewpoints are the same, people with different knowledge and social experience will also find differences in their views on the same piece. For instance, during several scenes of "Bitter Love," such as a satire on modern superstition, one can see smiles on many people's faces showing satisfaction and understanding. But those who participated in "aiding the left" during the Cultural Revolution and who are still insisting on the "whatevers" today will probably feel quite uncomfortable.

Mystery of the Incident

What is the background of this "Bai Hua incident?" This is still a puzzle now. It is said that as early as the end of last year, some army generals had already showed discontent with "Bitter Love." At the all-army political work conference held in January this year, some political cadres formally announced that this film was an "antiparty poisonous weed," and requested that Bai Hua be relabeled "rightist" and expelled from the party and the army. However, this did not gain the approval of the Party Central Committee.

Hu Yaobang and Deng Yingchao then spoke. In view of the tense situation in the literary and art circles at that time, they said that the atmosphere should not be made so tense. "Bitter Love" would be all right when revised. This was perhaps the period when the No 12 document was out and the tense situation in the literary and art circles became a little bit relaxed. Unexpectedly however, it was precisely these circumstances that "Bai Hua incident" suddenly happened.

"What on earth does this mean?" Many friends in the literary and art circles became completely confused. Some politically sensitive friends have connected it with a new trend of the CCP Political Bureau, that is, the large-scale criticism of the leftist line within the army. "I am afraid the mystery lies here," said my friend.

Connections With the Antileftist Movement in the Army

Since March this year, there has been a movement within the Chinese army to wipe out completely the influence of leftist deviations. This is also revealed in some articles published in mainland China. During the past 20 years and more, being the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Chinese army, which had long been trained and guided by "leftist" deviation thinking, not only played a leading role in practicing the leftist line, principles and policies but also took the lead in propagating and spreading them. Most army officers were deeply stamped with leftist thinking, which became a stubborn force of habit. This anti-leftist struggle in the army will prove to be of far-reaching significance both for the modernization of national defense and the democratization of the state system. However, one must also see that due to the deep influence of the leftist thinking within the army, resistance will be inevitable.

In view of this, the policymakers in Beijing are very careful in guiding this movement, giving consideration to every aspect. For instance, while mainly criticizing leftist thinking, they also pay great attention to fighting back rightist deviations that have already appeared or may appear. No wonder my friend said, "It is quite possible that the 'Bai Hua incident' has happened given this state of mind!"

So the story goes: When the antileftist movement was going on within the army, the central military commission and the general political department submitted a report to the Party Central Committee about the new ideological tendency in the army, in which "Bitter Love" was mentioned. Deng Xiaoping said something after reading the report, including "it can be criticized!"--hence the contributing commentator's article in JIEFANGJUN BAO.

Whether this story is true or not, it is going too far to criticize Bai Hua publicly by name in "JIEFANGJUN BAO and call him a representative of the "erroneous trend of anarchism, extreme individualism, and bourgeois liberalization and in negating the four basic principles." Perhaps it would be more acceptable by the people and more effective if a signed article was carried not on the front page but in some other columns like the literary and art column, criticizing "Bitter Love" in an academic way. On the contrary, the present high pressure of arbitrariness in raising things without limit to the higher plane of principle and sticking labels at will will undoubtedly lead to the opposite effect.

Taking the Branch for the Root

Just as some observant people have said: "It is not at all necessary for an army paper to exert so much force in dealing with such a small scenario. Even if there are mistakes in 'Bitter Love,' making a scene like that is unnecessary. After all, what actually exists seriously within the army today, leftist or rightist errors? Which of them is the main one to be criticized? When criticizing the left, we have not seen the army paper giving wide publicity to it or carrying any important and systematic criticism articles, but in criticizing the right, (?) it is making great efforts. Is this not taking the branch for the root?"

Our Hope

As the army paper has set a very bad precedent, we can see from mainland publications that the batchet men in the literary and art circles who were defeated in the earlier argument about "praising virtue" and "lacking virtue" are going to start something again. Not only Bai Hua, but also Wang Rowang, Wang Meng, Sha Yexin and other writers who are more open-minded in literary creation and literary criticism have had their names added on the list for criticism. How could people remain unworried?

However, it is said that some leading cadres in Chinese literary and art circles, such as Zhou Yang and Xia Yan, have some reservations on this "Bai Hua incident." Besides, RENMIN RIBAO, the voice of the Party Central Committee, has not yet reprinted the special commentator's article of JIEFANGJUN BAO even now. This has more or less left the people some hope.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BAI HUA'S BROTHER DISCUSSES FILM 'BITTER LOVE'

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[Special feature by WEN WEI PO correspondent in Hangzhou: "Bai Hua's Brother Talks About Bai Hua"]

[Text] Ye Nan, winner of the "Best Script Award" at the Chinese Golden Rooster Film Awards delightedly told this correspondent that the poem "Spring Tide is in Sight" written by his brother Bai Hua has won the national award for the best new poem.

Ye Nan and Bai Hua, this pair of twin brothers, are both very talented writers. They have written many outstanding literary works and screen plays. However, last year the film "Rainy Night in Bashan" written by Ye Nan was nominated for the "Best Story" at the Golden Rooster Awards whereas the film "Bitter Love" written by Bai Hua was severely criticized by "JIEFANGJUN BAO." Ye Nan expressed his personal view on this matter to this correspondent.

Ye Nan said: I have seen "Bitter Love" written and directed by Bai Hua and Peng Ning when the work was at its final stage. Out of concern and for research, I have seen this film four times. At the theoretical creative work meeting held by the Union of Chinese Cinema Workers, Film Critics and Cinema Workers carried out a normal discussion of this film, affirmed its good points and also pointed out its shortcomings.

Ye Nan held: In construction and in the method of narration, this film is different from other films in general. It is more lyrical and also more infused with the subjective ideas of the writer and the director. Due to the artistic style of the writer and the director, this film is not reserved enough but shows much of the personalities of the writer and the director. He said: "I personally do not quite like the form of expression of this kind of work. However, I neither disapprove nor oppose his achievement."

Ye Nan pointed out that the method of narration of this film is sketchy and an audience watching the film must use their imagination more to fill in what is missing. However, because of the subjective difference in every viewer, different results will be produced. Therefore, after the preview of this film, two arbitrarily different views appeared. Some people acclaimed it as an "outstanding" film and some people criticized it as a "very bad" film.

Ye Nan said: "I personally think this film has shortcomings and mistakes, but it is not unamendable. The development of normal criticism is good not only for 'Bitter Love' but also for other works as well. Although I have won a prize, there are also many shortcomings in my work."

However, Ye Nan hoped that our literary criticism of present will not repeat the mistakes of literary criticism of the past: confusing artistic mistakes with political problems, exaggerating partial mistakes into overall and basic mistakes and confusing things. He held that this did not contribute to furthering the cause of literature, and the lack of responsibility toward the writers and people also had a bad effect on society. He also held: Writers are related to their works. But a single piece of work cannot be used as the principal basis for passing judgment on a writer. He expressed regret that a handful of people are still doing this at present.

Ye Nan also expressed his view on Bai Hua. He said: "I basically understand Bai Hua. He has shortcomings and even has made serious mistakes, because he is only human. He has grown up in China and lived among the people and has been nurtured by the people. In his youth, faced with the reality of misery and backwardness in China, he did not resign himself to an ignoble existence. He fought for the birth of New China and spent his youth in the liberation war. He has never wavered in his love for the motherland and is always trying to do something useful for the motherland and the people. The enormous amount of poems, novels and plays he has written since the founding of New China testify to his personal character. He may have written works that are bad because of this inability to accurately reflect reality, however, that was never intentional."

Ye Nan said: Although Bai Hua's "Bitter Love" has been criticized, he is still well looked after by the army unit he is attached to. His work has not been affected and he will soon be publishing another new work.

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